



Kentucky State Data Center

Another Technological Revolution?

In 1890, it was keypunch cards. In 1950, UNIVAC-I, the first civilian-use

mainframe electronic computer, made its debut. Census 2000 will be the first fully computerized census, from collecting data to releasing the final results on the Internet.

For the first time, the data capture process will use optical scanners that can read hand-printing to process millions of completed questionnaires. Scanners, of course, have been used for decades to recognize marks made on test "bubble sheets," but the strokes were limited to defined ovals or boxes and had to be made by number 2 lead pencils.

By contrast, the optical scanners used in Census 2000 will decipher handwritten responses made by pens and pencils. But the scanners are just one component of the system being developed by Lockheed-Martin Mission Systems. Lockheed is using commercially available sorters, scanners and processors — rather than developing expensive new hardware and software — in a system called Data Capture System 2000 (DCS 2000). Within this system, the scanners will take electronic photos, or images, of the census forms. Then, the "photos" will be processed by software capable of recognizing an infinite variety of hand strokes as either alphabetic or numeric characters. After the characters are translated into computer code, the responses will be transmitted electronically to the Census Bureau

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United States Census 2000

Why Race?

Why does the government need to collect information on race? Race is key to implementing any

number of federal programs and it is critical for the basic research behind numerous policy decisions. All levels of government need information on race and Hispanic origin to implement and evaluate programs, such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Job Partnership Training Act, and others. The Census Bureau has included a question on race since the first census in 1790.

Public and private organizations use the information to find areas where groups may need special services and to implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use the information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in the community. Or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store.

For the past 20 years, the federal government has coordinated efforts to provide standardized race data. The standards are used not only in the

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decennial census but on administrative forms (e.g., school registration and mortgage lending applications), and in medical and other research.

Earlier in the decade, however, these standards came under increasing criticism from those who believe that the categories do not reflect the diversity of our nation's population. In 1993, the Office of Management and Budget began a comprehensive review of data collection for race and ethnicity. More than 30

agencies participated in the effort and solicited substantial involvement from the public. In 1997, OMB issued new guidelines for collecting and presenting data on race.

The outcome? For the first time ever, people answering the census will be able to select more than one racial category to indicate mixed racial heritage. They will be able to choose any number of 15 racial groups, and there will also be a write-in field for races not listed on the form.

The groups shown in the census race question collapse into five groups: **White**, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa; **Black or African-American**, a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa; **American Indian and Alaska Native**, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, or South America; **Asian**, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent; and **Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders**, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Guidelines for presenting the more complex multi-race tabulations have not been finalized but must meet the requirements of constitutional and legislative mandates, and the needs of statistical agencies which produce and analyze data to monitor economic and social conditions and trends. OMB continues to coordinate the effort and will issue a final directive within the next few months.

Another Technological Revolution?

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headquarters complex for statistical processing and analysis.

More than 100 million questionnaires will flow through the DCS 2000 systems at four data capture centers located around the country. Three of the centers are being established under a contract with TRW, Inc., just for Census 2000. The fourth center, in Jeffersonville, Indiana, is the Census Bureau's only permanent processing center.

Each center will employ between 1,500 and 2,000 people at the height of the census between March and July, 2000. As the forms come into the data capture centers, they will be checked in and the envelopes slit open for manual removal of the forms. After the forms are fed into the digital scanners, the resulting images are sent to sophisticated computer processors where they are assessed for quality. Only then are the data "read" from the form. The goal is to minimize expensive manual keying operations and process the forms faster — as much as 20 times faster.

This census will empower citizens to participate more directly than ever in political processes. Using the data disseminated by the Census Bureau via the Internet, millions of people will better understand the reasons behind zoning, road-building, new school or medical-facility decisions, as well as broader issues such as demographic trends and economic opportunities.

With Census 2000, America will move closer to becoming an Internet Society — a perpetual town-meeting in cyberspace.

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This Is Your Future. Don't Leave It Blank.

Population Change in Kentucky's Ten Largest Cities, 1990–1998

City	County	1990 Census	1998 Estimate	Change 1990–1998	
				Number	Percent
Louisville	Jefferson	269,555	255,045	-14,510	-5.4
Lexington-Fayette	Fayette	225,366	241,749	16,383	7.3
Owensboro	Daviess	53,577	54,041	464	0.9
Bowling Green	Warren	41,688	44,822	3,134	7.5
Covington	Kenton	43,646	40,388	-3,258	-7.5
Hopkinsville	Christian	29,809	32,045	2,236	7.5
Richmond	Madison	21,183	27,644	6,461	30.5
Henderson	Henderson	25,945	26,457	512	2.0
Frankfort	Franklin	26,535	26,418	-117	-0.4
Paducah	McCracken	27,256	25,883	-1,373	-5.0

Ten Fastest-Growing Kentucky Cities, 1990–1998

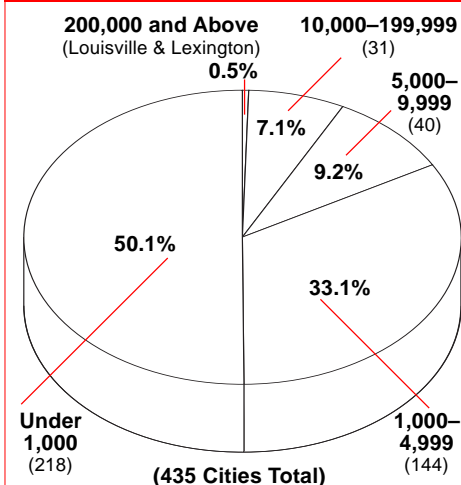
City	County	1990 Census	1998 Estimate	Change 1990–1998	
				Number	Percent
Wilder	Campbell	691	2,660	1,969	284.9
Crittenden	Grant	731	1,919	1,188	162.5
Oak Grove	Christian	2,863	5,840	2,977	104.0
West Liberty	Morgan	1,887	2,904	1,017	53.9
Union	Boone	1,001	1,520	519	51.8
Highland Heights	Campbell	4,223	6,325	2,102	49.8
Warsaw	Gallatin	1,202	1,743	541	45.0
Alexandria	Campbell	5,592	7,899	2,307	41.3
La Grange	Oldham	3,901	5,405	1,504	38.6
Beattyville	Lee	1,131	1,567	436	38.5

Fastest-Growing Cities with Populations of 10,000 or More, 1990–1998

City	County	1990 Census	1998 Estimate	Change 1990–1998	
				Number	Percent
Independence	Kenton	10,444	13,745	3,301	31.6
Richmond	Madison	21,183	27,644	6,461	30.5
Georgetown	Scott	11,414	14,365	2,951	25.9
Nicholasville	Jessamine	13,603	17,099	3,496	25.7
Somerset	Pulaski	10,735	12,618	1,883	17.5

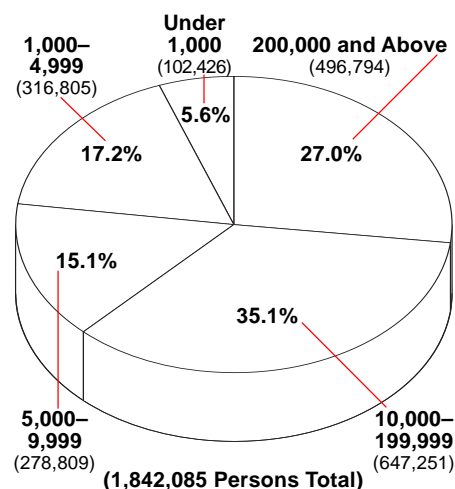
Population Change in Kentucky's Ten Smallest Cities, 1990–1998

City	County	1990 Census	1998 Estimate	Change 1990–1998	
				Number	Percent
Concord	Lewis	65	63	-2	-3.1
Gratz	Owen	65	68	3	4.6
Carrsville	Livingston	98	97	-1	-1.0
LaFayette	Christian	106	99	-7	-6.6
Woodbury	Butler	117	115	-2	-1.7
Ekron	Meade	110	121	11	10.0
Fairview	Kenton	119	121	2	1.7
Smithfield	Henry	115	133	18	15.7
Ten Broeck	Jefferson	128	136	8	6.3
Buckhorn	Perry	168	140	-28	-16.7

Number of Cities in Kentucky by Population Size

Pop Estimates for Ky. Cities

The Census Bureau has released annual (July 1) estimates of total persons residing in cities, towns, and other incorporated places for 1991 through 1998. Estimates were reported for 435 Kentucky incorporated places ranging from the largest city of Louisville (1998 population of 255,045) to the village of Concord in Lewis County (63 persons). These data are available on the SDC web site:

www.louisville.edu/cbpa/sdc/

Number of Persons in Cities by City Size, 1998


Census 2000 Data Products

When will census data be available?

As required by law, the state population counts will be delivered to the President on or before December 31, 2000. These counts are used to reapportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Under the Voting Rights Act, the Census Bureau is required to provide the states with race and ethnic data for small geographic areas to be used for in-state redistricting. Other products will be released on a flow basis from June 2001 through September 2003.

How will data be made available?

The Internet. Census 2000 will provide more data for more people, faster than ever, at little or no cost. The most sought after information will be available in print and CD-ROM. More detailed information will be available on the Internet. The Internet will be the source for people who only need an occasional number and more sophisticated users who want to create custom tabulations.

Much of the information on the Internet will be available free. But a fee will be charged for custom tabulations.

In 1996, the Census Bureau began a comprehensive multi-year development effort to build a data dissemination system for the Internet. IBM was selected as the system integrator for the program. Oracle, Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), and Bureau staff worked together to produce the American Fact Finder (AFF). The AFF will serve as the main distribution source for Census 2000 data.

A prototype version, using 1990 Census and 1998 Dress Rehearsal data, can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov>. System improvements continue to be made and, when fully operational, will provide instant access to publications and summary data. AFF will allow you to produce your own extracts and custom tabulations online. You will also be able to summarize information for geographic areas and generate maps online.

Printed Reports. A series of reports — one per state — will provide population and housing characteristics at the state level, as well as population and housing unit counts for cities and counties. There will also be a report covering the entire U.S.

CD-ROMs. Detailed information will be available on CD-ROMs. One series will summarize the information collected from every person and household in the United States — age, race, and family composition. The information collected from a sample of households, such as income, education, and occupation, will also be available. In some cases, information will be provided for areas as small as city blocks.

For local assistance in using Census Bureau data, call the Kentucky State Data Center at 502-852-7990.

How America Knows What America Needs

<http://www.census.gov>

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